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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

14 PAGES.

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## LABOR LOSING NOTHING WITH FEENEY ON GUARD

Two Measures Added Yesterday To His List for Entrenchment of Unionism

### A COMPULSORY COMPENSATION PROPOSITION OFFERED

Mr. Colter of Apache, the Champion of the Rights of Women—School Land Measures—The Exclusion for the Second Time of Newspaper Men From the Floor of the Convention—An Approved Printing Contract Removes One Cause of Friction in Convention.

It is the business of Mr. Feeney of Cochise in the constitutional convention to see that honest labor, if properly organized, shall not get the worst of it in the deliberations of that body. From the moment of the assembling of the convention, Mr. Feeney has been introducing one proposition after another which were recognized as favorable to organized labor, but his really great achievement was performed yesterday when he presented to the convention a proposition looking to the legalizing of boycotting and picketing, and putting those acts on the firm foundation of the constitution. The proposition follows:

"Proposition No. 71, introduced by Thos. Feeney of Cochise county, relative to bill of rights.

"Section 1. Rights of organization and assembly. Abstinence from employment and patronage.

"The people shall at all times have the right to organize for the advancement of their interests, to abstain from work for any employer, individually or collectively, for any reason deemed sufficient to them; to attend peacefully in any numbers about any place of work for the purpose of giving information about pending controversies to any persons or peacefully persuading any person to abstain from work for any employer. The people shall have the right individually or collectively to abstain from dealing with or patronizing any individual, firm, partnership, association or corporation, and to persuade others to do so by speech or print or in any other peaceable manner."

This happened in the morning, and that would seem to have been enough for one day, but in the afternoon session Mr. Feeney recovered his strength and introduced proposition No. 77, relative to the military and the public defense. It is provided that the military forces of the territory shall always be subservient to the civil authorities and that they shall not intrude when they have not been sent for and particularly they shall not participate in industrial disputes and shall not present themselves where such disputes are in progress unless there is a most imminent prospect of serious disorder.

Equal Suffrage.

The first of the equal suffrage propositions was offered yesterday by Mr. Colter of Apache, which forbids that there shall be any discrimination of citizens at the polls on account of sex. It is also provided that sex shall not be taken into consideration in the election of officers.

Mr. Ellinwood presented a proposition providing for the compensation of employees. The measure is regarded as a drastic one, in most respects more drastic than any that has been offered in a legislature of this territory, but the plan proposed is one that has for some time been followed by the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining company and other properties of Phelps, Dodge & Co., represented by Mr. Ellinwood. The proposition, under the title of a compulsory workmen's compensation law, follows:

"The legislature shall enact a compulsory workmen's compensation law applicable to workmen engaged in manual or mechanical labor in such employments as the legislature may determine to be especially dangerous, and by which compulsory compensation shall be paid to such workmen by their employers, if, in the course of such employment, personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to any such workmen employed therein, in whole, or in part, contributed to by a necessary risk or danger of the employment, or one inherent in the nature thereof, or failure of the employer of such workmen or any of his or its officers, agents or employees to exercise due care, or to comply with any law affecting such employment."

Such a law would obviate the necessity of the injured laborer going to court. It would only be necessary for him to file a claim with the company, or the person by whom he was employed. The law would see that the claim was paid.

The School Lands.

Two propositions relative to the disposition of school lands after statehood were introduced; or rather, one memorial to congress and one proposition. The first was by Mr. Webb

of Graham. Congress is asked to amend the enabling act with reference to the school lands so that leases should, in the event of their sale after statehood receive compensation for the improvements that they or their predecessors in interest had made. There should be recognized as improvements the appropriation of water or the acquirement of water rights, and in fact all that had made the difference between the value of the land as a desert and its value in its present highly cultivated condition, should be regarded as improvements.

The proposition was offered by Mr. Orme providing that the school lands shall be classified and appraised and shall not be sold for less than the appraised value. In the case of improvements the lessees shall be compensated for the value which shall be fixed by appraisal and the holder or lessee shall be given a preference right in the sale.

Not more than 150 acres shall be sold to one purchaser under a reclamation project. As to school land, the proceeds of its sale or the sales of timber shall go into a fund in perpetuity for the schools. For university lands the proceeds shall be similarly set aside for the use of the university. Provision is made for the investment of these funds so that school and university shall derive a fixed income.

Department of Labor.

A proposition providing for a department of labor was introduced by Mr. Connelly of Cochise. The department shall be under the administration of a commissioner of labor. Provision is also made for a board of arbitrators, of which the commissioner shall be ex officio chairman. Provision is also made for a state boiler inspector.

A proposition for the recall was presented by Mr. Lovin of Mohave. It differs from the Weinberger measure only in that it requires that the petition for a recall election shall be signed by 35 per cent of the voters; that is, 35 per cent of as many as cast votes for the office in question.

On account of its similarity to the Weinberger proposition, this proposition was given its second reading under a suspension of the rules and was referred to the same committee where the question of the percentage will be threshed out.

A proposition offered by Mr. Sims of Cochise provides for the segregation of white and colored children of the schools. By colored children are meant only those of African descent.

Mr. Colter of Apache proposed a department of public health and outlined the administration of it. The number of propositions were yesterday brought to seventy-nine.

The following measures were yesterday given their second reading: The initiative and referendum, by Judge Baker; the proposition relating to legislative authority, by Mr. Cassidy; Dr. Mower's educational measure; Mr. Weinberger's recall proposition; and the proposition of Mr. Parsons relative to religious freedom and prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians or the introducing of liquor into the Indian country.

REPORTERS FIRED AGAIN.

A New Recruit Charged With Lobbying.

The newspaper reporters were fired out again, after a brief enjoyment of two days of the privilege which had been given them of appearing upon the floor of the convention. This privilege had been denied by motion from the beginning, but that motion was rescinded on Tuesday.

The re-enforcement of the exclusion order was desired, said Mr. Feeney, who made the motion for it, because the privilege had been abused by one of the newspaper men who had employed it for the purpose of lobbying, the very thing which the original order was made to prevent. Mr. Feeney did not name the offending scribe, but it was later learned that he was W. H. Burke, district organizer for the Anti-Saloon league.

Mr. Burke, who had just returned from the successful Graham county campaign, appeared in the reporters' gallery and it was understood that his presence there was based on credentials which he held from the Arizona

Gazette, already represented in the gallery. Mr. Burke, it is also said, claimed a right to be there on account of his connection with a prohibition periodical.

Soon after his appearance in the gallery he went to the floor of the convention and was seen addressing members. It was then that the movement for the exclusion of all newspaper men was begun. The reporters who had not offended were informed privately what was going to be done to them, and when the reason for it was given they could utter only mild protests.

Many of the members were not informed of the movement at the time that Mr. Feeney offered his motion and most of those who voted against it, but it carried, 30 to 16.

After the adjournment, Mr. Burke said that he regretted that he had been responsible for the exile of the reporters, and he said that he had spoken to only one member, Mr. Curtis of Santa Cruz.

In the course of the day, Mr. Cunningham moved that the secretary of the convention be instructed to send to the secretary of the New Mexican convention copies of all printed propositions. The motion was adopted. In the morning session there was suggested the appointment of a finance, account and expense committee.

Dr. Tutthill tried in vain to secure a change in the method of doing business, and moved that the convention adjourn at noon until this morning in order that the committees might devote the afternoon to work. His motion was defeated by a vote of 30 to 20.

An announcement was unofficially made in the morning that the committee on suffrage and election would shortly introduce a proposition, modeled after the Oregon plan, for advancing the legislature regarding the election of United States senators.

The printing contract. The printing contract has been entered into, and will be entered into, today with Frank Lovett of the Stockman Publishing company for printing propositions. The form of it was drawn up yesterday afternoon after the adjournment of the convention. It was finally decided that there should be printed 500 copies of each proposition, and on that basis bids were invited. There were three bidders, the Phoenix Printing company, \$2.80 a page; the H. H. McNeill company, \$2.45 a page, and the Stockman, \$2 a page. The printing committee accepted the last named bid and it was approved by the secretary.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT SPEAKS FOR LODGE

HIS DEFEAT WOULD BE NATIONAL CALAMITY.

The Colonel Denounces the Democratic Progressive, Foss.

Boston, Oct. 21.—Colonel Roosevelt spoke here tonight in behalf of the republican party of Massachusetts. He said it would be a national calamity to the nation if Senator Lodge should fail of re-election. He said the senator was a friend of progressive legislation.

There is a difference of opinion among republicans as to the basic principle of protection, as the party stood solidly on the tariff commission plan, was another of his statements. The Colonel made no reference to the Payne-Aldrich bill, confining his remarks to an endorsement of the tariff plank of the republican state platform and of the tariff board scheme.

When Colonel Roosevelt arrived at the Arena, where the rally was held, he found a crowd which thronged the great building. Thousands were unable to gain admittance and blocked the street outside. When Roosevelt mounted the platform he received one of the most enthusiastic greetings given him during the last few months.

Former Governor John L. Bates, Governor Draper and Senator Lodge made speeches and the Colonel was introduced.

Taking up the Massachusetts situation, Colonel Roosevelt assailed Eugene N. Foss, the democratic candidate for governor. "It would be a bad thing for the people of this state," he said, "to elect a man who, having tried to dominate one party and having failed, now seeks to dominate another party."

SHE ANSWERED THE AD.

But Arriving at Bisbee Found No Bridgroom.

Bisbee, Arizona, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Minnie F. Reid of Olean, N. Y., arrived today expecting to meet J. C. Palling, who had promised to marry her, she says. An investigation showed that Palling made a hasty exit from the city several days ago.

They became acquainted through a matrimonial agency ad. and corresponded for a year. He proposed to her through the mail and promised to move with her to California, where he said he owned a ranch, according to the woman. Mrs. Reid paid her expenses here and arrived almost penniless.

HOFFMAN HOUSE IN BANKRUPTCY.

New York, Oct. 21.—The Hoffman House, Broadway and Twenty-fifth street, one of New York's most famous hotels, was thrown into bankruptcy by creditors this afternoon.

## ROGERS' CASE IS COMPLETE

Says Attorney Investigating Times Disaster

### EARLY ARRESTS EXPECTED

Indictments Will Follow the Meeting of the Special Grand Jury — Suspects Are on Their Way to Mexican Ports.

Los Angeles, Oct. 21.—That indictments against a number of persons will follow the deliberations of a special grand jury called to investigate the Times disaster is practically certain, according to statements by Earl Rogers and the detectives who worked with him in San Francisco gathering clues.

"We have a case that the cleverest criminal lawyer in the world could not break down," he said. "The evidence concerning the Times dynamiting is complete. All that remains is to arrest those responsible for the destruction of the newspaper plant and its men, and that is almost as sure as death."

Rogers' statement, although almost a verbatim repetition of his previous remarks regarding the case, was made directly after he had questioned Mrs. Belle Layton, the San Francisco lodging house keeper.

Whatever results from the grand jury investigation, it is not probable that Morris Fitzgerald, the Western Federation miner brought here by detectives from Hanford, will be in any way connected with the case. Fitzgerald, who either fell off or was thrown off a train on October 2, is seriously affected mentally, and after talking to him today, the detectives attached to the district attorney's office sent him to the county hospital, where he will be detained until he is fully recovered, or his case is pronounced hopeless.

The detectives conclude that his ravings about dynamite, murder and conspiracies are not the result of a guilty conscience, but are due to the fact that he had been reading of the disaster just before he received his injuries.

EXPECTED IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, Oct. 21.—Henry Lane Wilson, American ambassador to Mexico, has advised the state department at Washington that there is a possibility that the men implicated in the dynamiting of the Times building in Los Angeles are on board a ship bound for the Mexican port of Manzanillo.

It is understood that the governor of California has requested the federal government to take action through the American embassy here for the arrest of the suspects and movements have been registered at Mexico City. Ambassador Wilson and Foreign Minister Creel refused to discuss the matter.

THE SAN FRANCISCO END.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—In the hunt for persons who may be able to throw light on the identity and movements of the man known as "Smithy" or "Schmidt" in the Los Angeles dynamiting case, Chief of Police Seymour was led today to the door of Olaf A. Tveitmo, secretary of the state building trades council and of the Asiatic Exclusion league.

The chief said tonight he expected Tveitmo to call upon him within a few days. He made the statement following a second interview with Anton Johanson, a member of the millmen's union, who knew Schmidt and was able to give the police valuable information. "There will be no request made upon Tveitmo to come to my office," said Seymour, "but I think he will come when he learns of an interview I had today with Johanson concerning Smithy and Caplan, two of the men for whom we are looking."

Tveitmo said tonight he had no statement to make concerning Schmidt or Caplan. "If the police want me, they know where to find me," he said.

John Lofthouse, an associate of Smithy, who lived at Mrs. Lavin's lodging house, told the police today that he saw Schmidt and Tveitmo greet each other in a saloon in Mission street last August.

THE HURRICANE'S COST

Damage in Cuban Province Great as First Estimate.

Havana, Oct. 21.—Brie reports received today from various sections of the province of Pinar del Rio show no diminution in the estimates of the damage done by the recent storm. The loss of life, however, is confined mainly to scattered cases of drowning. Destruction in the province is great, but the government is making every effort to afford relief.

## THE WORLD'S SERIES.

Rain May Cause Another Postponement of Game Today.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—It is possible that there will be a second postponement of the fourth game in the American-National championship series. The weather bureau issued a bulletin predicting rain tomorrow.

"Showers Saturday morning; continued cool," was the official forecast. Officials and others who examined the grounds at the West Side ball park in the afternoon, said the heavy shower of the morning would necessitate another postponement.

## A CONVICT WITNESS.

In the New York Legislative Bribery Investigation.

Ossing, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Frederick Schroeder, once quarantine commissioner, now a convict in Sing Sing, for the bribery of bank funds, set before the legislative bribery investigation committee in Warden Frost's office this afternoon and denied that he had offered a bribe of \$50,000 to former State Senator Otto G. Foelker to vote against the anti-race track bill.

Schroeder said he had talked with Foelker about the bill, but at the suggestion of another and not on his own initiative.

## NEW GUADALUPE ELECTION.

Point-a-Pitrie, Guadalupe, Oct. 21.—Counting the votes cast in the municipal election at Basse Terre, October 16 shows that the radicals received 269 votes and the socialists 106. The majority of the radicals not being sufficient under the law, the government has ordered new elections. Six persons were killed and eighteen wounded in the riots following the election.

## FIFTY WERE DROWNED.

New Orleans, Oct. 21.—A cablegram from Rio Janeiro tonight says: The steamship Wally, wrecked near the lighthouse at Arrosales, off Para, today, is a total loss. Some of the passengers were rescued, but it is believed that nearly fifty were drowned.

## GIVEN UP AS LOST.

New Orleans, Oct. 21.—Hope is almost abandoned for the safety of the Norwegian steamer Bluefields, four days overdue from Ceiba, Honduras, when up to a late hour tonight no news was received. She had twenty-eight persons aboard.

## NEW MEXICO CLAIMS

A PART OF TEXAS

A BOUNDARY DISPUTE CERTAIN TO ENSUE.

The Kind of Referendum Plan to Be Submitted.

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 21.—A sensation will be sprung in the New Mexico constitutional convention tomorrow by the committee on boundary which will insist that the 103 meridian is the true historical boundary between New Mexico and Texas.

This would give New Mexico 200 square miles, now a part of Texas, including the flourishing towns of Texline and Farwell, several million dollars worth of taxable property.

A boundary dispute is a certain result, it is believed, which congress and a boundary commission will be required to settle.

The committee on legislation today adopted a modified referendum proposition through which a law, passed by the legislature may, within a certain time be submitted to the voters at the following general election upon a petition of from ten to twenty-five per cent of the qualified voters in every judicial district.

The committee on judiciary decided in favor of an affirmative supreme court of three judges to serve twelve years at \$7500 a year.

## NO WALL PAPER TRUST

SAYS DIX'S MANAGER

Replying to Roosevelt's Charge Against Democratic Candidate for Governor.

New York, Oct. 21.—The charge in Colonel Roosevelt's speech that John A. Dix, the democratic nominee for governor, was a director in "the wall paper trust" was denied today by Dix's friend and associate, Winfield A. Pupp, chairman of the democratic state committee.

"In a statement made at the democratic headquarters here he said: Roosevelt's charge is without foundation. As a matter of fact there is no wall paper trust. The so-called wall paper trust or combination was dissolved in 1899. This statement is only continued evidence of Roosevelt's reckless disregard for facts."

## CUBAN STATESMAN DEAD.

Havana, Oct. 21.—Salvador Cisneros, Marquis de Santa Lucia, second president of the Cuban republic, died this evening at his plantation near Nuevitas from injuries received from falling from a horse this morning.

## TWO NATIONS CO-OPERATING

In Search For Two Missing Balloons

### THE LAKES TO BE SCoured

The Germania Crew Turns Up in North Quebec, Having Drifted 1,190 Miles From St. Louis and Broken All World's Records.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21.—The situation with reference to the reported balloons assumed a most serious aspect tonight. It is believed that the men landed somewhere in the wilds of Canada, where they may succumb to starvation before aid can reach them.

The Aero club tonight called upon General James Allen, chief of the United States signal corps at Washington to have the revenue cutters patrolling the Great Lakes to look for wreckage in Lake Huron. Steamship companies which have vessels plying Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay have been requested to join in the search.

The Ontario government, through Lieutenant Governor J. M. Gibson, tonight notified the club that he would assist in the search for the missing men. The Hudson Bay company also has replied favorably to the request for assistance. It was announced tonight that a representative of the Aero club would be sent to Toronto to organize relief expeditions.

## THE MISSING BALLOONS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21.—Relief expeditions to search for the pilots and aides of the missing balloons, Aurora, Germania and the America II, which started in the international race on Monday, will be started from Toronto on Sunday if no news is received from the aeronauts before that time.

This announcement was made today by the officials of the Aero club of St. Louis.

THE GERMANIA REPORTED.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21.—The Germania balloon, Captain Hap Von Abercorn, pilot, and August Blankertz, aide, landed at Coe Coe, Quebec, 173 miles north of Quebec, Wednesday morning. This is 1190 miles. It is certain, if the reports are true, that all the world's records in competition have been eclipsed.

## THE HELVETIA LANDED.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—Col. Theodore Schaeck, pilot of the balloon Helvetia arrived today. He landed at Saint Pae, Temiskaming, at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning on the outskirts of civilization.

## THEY WERE SHOT AT.

Cobalt, Ont., Oct. 21.—Col. Theodore Schaeck, and Paul Armstrong, who landed with the balloon Helvetia at Ville Marie, Quebec, arrived here enroute to Montreal, satisfied that they have outdistanced all competitors by several hundred miles. The aeronauts reported that several persons fired at the balloon during the trip.

## DESTRUCTION OF CATTLE.

When Two Trains Met on the Rock Island.

Calhan, Colo., Oct. 21.—Three men were badly hurt and 252 head of cattle were burned to death late today in a collision between a cattle and a freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, two miles east of here.

The injured are Engineer Hilton and Fireman Johnson, both of the freight, and a fireman of the cattle train. They will recover.

## PANAMA LIBEL SUIT.

It Will Be Argued in United States Supreme Court on Monday.

Washington, Oct. 21.—When the so-called Panama libel suit of the United States against the Press Publishing company of New York was called for argument today in the United States supreme court, the attorneys obtained a postponement until Monday.

## WEATHER TODAY.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Forecast for Arizona: Fair.

## NOT QUITE A HERETIC

But Views of Dr. Day Are Not Orthodox

### AN ALLUSION TO MARTYRS

Is Greeted With a Storm of Hisses in California Presbyterian Synod, Which Is Plainly Hostile to "Higher Criticism."

Fresno, Oct. 21.—After six hours' earnest debate which, at the close approached perilously near personalities, the commissioners of the Synod of California and Nevada decided that the views of Dr. Thomas Franklin Day, when he asserted that the Pentateuch was not written by Moses, are "declared unsatisfactory because they are incompatible with the standards of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, as interpreted by her highest courts."

This covers only the first of the fourteen questions submitted to Dr. Day as professor of Hebrew exegesis and Old Testament literature in the San Francisco Theological seminary at San Anselmo by the board of directors of that institution, and which comprise the foundation of the investigation into the orthodoxy of Dr. Day.

The word "heresy" was avoided except by J. Denness, D. D., who conducted the prosecution, in citing parallel circumstances from previous heresy trials of the church.

A score of hisses and "Nos" with cries of "bosh!" came when Rev. Lynn T. White, in combating the motion vote on the remaining answers by acclamation, stated that if Dr. Day were offered up in a sacrificial fire for the sake of peace, there would be thirty more sacrificial fires burning within the synod in a short time, around which the Presbyterians would gather.

While this is only one question, it is considered indicative of the general attitude of the synod toward higher criticism and is tantamount to ousting Day.

Day, in a short preamble to his own remarks, stated that he believed in the virgin and the birth of Christ, although he did not consider that the directors had the right to question him on matters outside of his department. He affirmed impressively that he did not believe that Moses wrote the Pentateuch, excepting possibly the nucleus; that there was no statement in the Bible to show that he did; that while the decisions of the general assembly were worthy of respect, they do not constitute the law of the church and that the Westminster confession did not refer to the matter under discussion.

## FRIENDS OF THE CUBS

NOT WITHOUT HOPE

This Is Not the First Time a Lead of Three Games Has Been Overcome.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Followers of the Chicago team tonight recalled a precedent for the present situation in the experience of the Boston team several years ago, when Boston had lost three games in the world's series and then won the succeeding four and the championship.

There is more Chicago money in sight tonight than on Thursday. Odds fluctuated about the 16-to-1 mark, with Philadelphia the favorite.

Captain Chance of Chicago was besieged during the day by fans who desired to offer suggestions and support. He received more than 300 letters, each giving advice and suggesting changes in the line-up. A number of supporters desired to hold a mass meeting down town, at which they desired the presence of the entire Chicago team. Chance met many of the men who called, but was forced to refuse to admit hundreds of others.

## HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR

Old Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.

For Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, will save you money at N. FRIEDMAN, Manf. Jeweler & Watch Repairer 33 W. Washington St., Phoenix, Ariz.